



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN  
RIGHTS COUNCIL

# GWH JMUN 2025

## BACKGROUND GUIDE



Agenda: Discussing extrajudicial  
killings with an emphasis on ethnic  
cleansing of minorities



# **LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

Greetings Delegates,

It is with immense pleasure that we welcome you to the United Nations Human Rights Council at the latest edition of Greenwood High Junior Model United Nations. As your Executive Board, it is of our highest priority to ensure that committee sessions consist of good quality debate and that each delegate leaves with a deeper understanding of diplomacy. We are committed to providing you with the necessary support and guidance to ensure that this conference is productive and enables each and every one of you to learn something substantive.

As delegates of the UNHRC, you are expected to debate, deliberate, and reach a consensus on the agenda at hand. This year's agenda focuses on an endearing and harrowing issue: Discussing extrajudicial killings with an emphasis on ethnic cleansing of minorities. Extrajudicial killings and ethnic cleansing are egregious violations of human rights, and it undermines the fundamental principles of humanity and international law. In the current world, minority communities are often faced with targeted violence, systemic discrimination and attempts to erase their cultural, religious, or ethnic identities. This phenomenon, rather than a relic of history, is rather a reality that has been fueled by both state and non-state actors.

Delegates, in this committee, we urge you to delve into the topic at hand meticulously, try to understand the roles of prejudice, radical ideologies, and global inaction. This background guide has been designed to help you get started on your research. However, this document should not be your only source of research. As the Executive Board, we are only here to guide the flow of debate rather than intervene. Therefore, it is up to the delegates to make sure that debate does not stagnate in committee.



# **LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

The very essence of Model UN conferences and its associated experiences lies within the ethos of diplomacy and the tireless pursuit of solutions that each and every one of us must engage in. We request delegates to not treat these conferences as a zero-sum game, Model UN conferences are collaborative rather than competitive and we hope to see this same spirit during our committee sessions. Please do not hesitate to contact us any time before or during the conference. With that being said, we wish you all the best delegates, research well, be confident, and we'll see you at the conference.

Warm Regards,

Shreya Prakash - Chairperson ([shreyaprakash365@gmail.com](mailto:shreyaprakash365@gmail.com))

Muskaan Malik - Vice Chairperson ([muskaanmalik01@gmail.com](mailto:muskaanmalik01@gmail.com))

Aditi Kureel - Moderator ([aditi.kureel@gmail.com](mailto:aditi.kureel@gmail.com))



# **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

## **The procedure is as follows:**

Roll Call: The committee will begin with a roll call, which is similar to attendance being taken. A roll call is taken to establish a quorum (minimum number of members required to begin a session) for the committee. The quorum for the ACD shall be 1/3rd of the total strength.

Setting the Agenda: This is the first step to starting the discussion in the committee – setting the agenda before opening the debate session. It mostly takes place if there are 2 or more agendas to be discussed in the committee. In case the committee has only one agenda to discuss, the agenda is adopted automatically without any motion, which is the case at this MUN.

## **RULES GOVERNING DEBATE:**

Motions: Various motions can be raised at the MUN Conference to formally regulate the debate and systematically keep the flow of debate.

## **MOTION EXPLANATION AND PURPOSE:**

- Motion to Open Debate: This is the first motion of the session to start the formal proceedings of the committee. This motion is generally passed at the discretion of the Dias Members or the Chairperson.
- Motion to Set Agenda: This motion is raised to set the agenda to be discussed in the committee. This is raised in a situation when the committee is dealing with two or more agendas. If there is only one agenda, it is automatically adopted by the committee.
- Motion to Open General Speakers' List: This is the first step to establish the Formal Debate on the agenda which has been set up for the committee. This list is non-exhaustible and closes after the closing procedure of the committee.
- Motion to begin Moderated Caucus: This motion is raised to focus the discussion on a specific topic within the mandate of the agenda. The purpose of this motion is to discuss various important aspects of the agenda in detail.



# **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

- Motion to begin Unmoderated Caucus: This is a form of informal debate which is not moderated by the Dias Members. In this type of debate, there are no formal proceedings that are followed. It is raised for a particular amount of time.
- Motion to begin Voting Procedures: After the amendments are discussed and voted on, the resolution is put to a vote. The Member States who voted 'Present and Voting' during the roll call may vote YES or NO on the resolution. The member states who voted 'Present' may ABSTAIN from voting on the resolution. The Observer Nations do not get voting rights on the resolution.
- Motion to Adjourn the Session: This motion is raised at the end of the committee session to adjourn the session until the next meeting. It is passed on a simple majority or at the discretion of the Chairperson.
- Motion to Close Debate: This motion is raised when the committee is over with the debating session and moves into the voting procedure for the Draft Resolution.
- Motion to Suspend Debate Session: This motion is raised to postpone all the committee proceedings for the rest of the committee sessions. It is usually raised at the end of the conference.

## **GENERAL SPEAKERS LIST (GSL):**

The General Speakers List is opened following a motion raised by a delegate and the subsequent approval of the Chair.

The Chair then recognizes a list of speakers who wish to speak in the GSL and will have to sum up their country's stance on the agenda briefly agenda.

The default individual speaker's time is set at 90 seconds, which may be altered by raising a motion to alter the time. If the delegate has not used all the time that has been allotted, the delegate may yield the remaining time to comments, and questions, to another delegate or the Chair.



# **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

1. The delegate is not allowed to respond in retaliation to the comments made in his/ her speech. Yield to questions allows any member of the committee to ask questions on the speech made by the delegate to which the delegate would be allowed to answer. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Dais.
2. Yield to another delegate allows another delegate to use the remaining time. This time can be used by the other delegate to reinforce the points made by the previous delegate.
3. Yield to the Chair simply means that the Chair would absorb the remaining time.

## **MODERATED CAUCUS:**

A Moderated Caucus is a debate format where delegates make short speeches on specific topics. These specific topics are sub-agendas to the main agenda set by the committee. Delegates raise a motion to start a Moderated Caucus for a specific time period after which the Chair would recognize speakers to speak in the Caucus.

## **UNMODERATED CAUCUS:**

An Unmoderated Caucus, as the name suggests, is not moderated by the Dais. Rules of the formal debate are suspended and delegates are allowed to freely converse with other members of the committee. This time period is used by the delegates to lobby amongst the committee members. An Unmoderated Caucus is also used by delegates to work on working papers and Draft Resolutions.

## **TIME LIMIT ON SPEECHES:**

All GSL speeches are by default set at 90 seconds but can be changed if required. Moderated caucuses are raised by delegates and it is, therefore, their duty to set the duration of the moderated caucus and the time allotted per speaker. When a Delegate exceeds the allotted time, the Dais may call the speaker to order.



# **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

## **POINTS:**

Points are tools that can be used by delegates to increase their understanding of the happenings of the committee.

### **POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE:**

This point is raised only when a delegate feels personal discomfort.

Subsequently, the Chair will do everything in his power to address the discomfort.

### **POINT OF ORDER (2 TYPES):**

1. Factual Inaccuracy: If the speaker makes a factually incorrect statement.
2. Logical Fallacy: If the speaker makes a logically fallacious statement. For these conferences, we will strictly not be entertaining a logical fallacy on any statement.

### **POINT OF INFORMATION:**

This point is raised by delegates when they have a question about the delegate's speech.

### **POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY:**

This point is raised when a delegate has a question regarding the proceedings of the committee such as a question regarding who the next speaker on the list is or inquiring about how much time is left for the caucus to end.

## **RULES GOVERNING VOTING**

### **ATTENDANCE VOTING/ROLL CALL**

Attendance shall be conducted at the beginning of every session when a delegate raises a motion to Roll Call after which every delegate in the committee must vote either "Present" or "Present and Voting".

1. Present And Voting: The delegate is not entitled to abstention on substantive votes.
2. Present: A Delegate that is declared "Present" shall vote in favor, against, or may abstain on any substantive matter.



# **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

## **PROCEDURAL VOTING**

All delegates have one vote on a procedural motion. It is mandatory to vote on all procedural motions and abstentions are not allowed. Votes on procedural matters are expressed by simply raising their placards. A simple majority is required for a procedural motion to pass.

## **SUBSTANTIVE VOTING**

Votes that have the potential for action outside the debate, such as a vote on Draft Resolutions, amendments, or motions that modify resolution content. All delegates have one vote and members may either vote Yes, No, or Abstain. Member States that have been declared as "Present and Voting" do not have the option to Abstain.

## **DRAFT RESOLUTIONS**

A draft resolution is a document that contains all the issues that the committee wants to solve and the proposed solutions to those issues. It is the final culmination of the debate at the conference. It's usually completed and voted upon during the last day of the conference.

For each draft resolution, there are sponsors and signatories

1. Sponsors - The delegates who have made a majority of the draft resolution and lead their group/bloc
2. Signatory - The delegates who are interested in seeing the draft resolution be tabled in the committee. Note: A delegate from a bloc can be a signatory of a resolution of another bloc. 2/3rd of a committee need to be signatories of a resolution for it to be displayed in committee

## **Clauses**

There are two types of clauses in a draft resolution:

1. Pre-ambulatory Clauses - state all the issues that the committee wants to resolve on this issue. It may state reasons why the committee is working on this issue and highlight previous international actions on the issue.



# **RULES OF PROCEDURE**

2. Operative Clauses - state the solutions that the bloc of the resolution proposes to resolve the issue. The operative clauses should address the issues specified in the pre-ambulatory clauses.

For voting on a draft resolution, a “motion to table resolution [name of the resolution]” is raised. Once this motion passes, the sponsors will come up to the front and present the draft resolution. Following this, there may be points of information asked to the sponsors which they need to answer.

## **Amendments**

Following this, there are amendments to the resolution. An amendment is a statement that adds, deletes or changes an operative clause in a draft resolution. A delegate that raises an amendment needs to specify the type of amendment and what the amendment is by pointing out the precise article they want to amend. There are two types of amendments:

1. Friendly Amendment - the sponsors agree with the amendment and the change is made
2. Unfriendly Amendment - the sponsors disagree with the amendment. These amendments need to be voted upon in committee and there needs to be a 2/3rd majority for an unfriendly amendment to pass.

Note: If 2/3rds of a resolution has been amended, then the resolution will be scrapped entirely.

A sample draft resolution and the conventions for the format have been listed at the end of this document.



# INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) was established in 2006 with the purpose of protecting and preserving human rights throughout the world, giving issues involving it the center stage, and enabling important discussions that come up as a result. Hence, it intends to act as an international medium via which pressing discourse regarding human rights issues can be had.

Composed of 47 elected Member States with a select number of seats equitably dedicated to each of the five UN regional groups. Member States are elected once every three years—when a term ends—allowing about a third of the Member States to be renewed each term. Each Member State can serve a maximum of two consecutive terms. Members are therefore committed to maintaining the Council's bottom line and as such, in the case of glaring and immense violations of human rights, the General Assembly may vote to suspend their membership. Furthermore, the Council has a bureau made up of a president and four vice-presidents which represent a UN regional group each.

The UNHRC holds at least three regular sessions each year—February-March, June-July, September-October—coming up to a total of ten weeks annually. These sessions can range from three to five weeks depending on the programme at work. In addition, a special session may be held at any time in the case that a third of the Council's Member States request one to address violations and emergencies pertaining to human rights.

## **The UNHRC's main bodies are:**

- **The Universal Periodic Review (UPR)**
- A State-led mechanism that regularly monitors the human rights conditions of United Nations Member States
- **The Special Procedures**
  - Individuals or groups that aren't employed by the UN but nonetheless speak out about ideas and themes that concern human rights issues as well as specific country situations



# INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

- **The Advisory Committee**
  - Supplies the Council with vital expertise and advice on various human rights issues that relate to various key themes
- **The Complaint Procedure**
  - Enables people and organisations to call upon the attention of the Council to various human rights issues

Additionally, the UNHRC also has mandated investigative bodies primarily in specific situations of violations of human rights— except for the Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement— receives quintessential support from the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights which can be in the form of requesting designated experts who document and report on human rights situations, calls upon expert mechanisms, uses open-ended intergovernmental working groups and establishes forums.



# MANDATE OF THE UNHRC

The United Nations Human Rights Council is a principal intergovernmental body, mandated by the United Nations General Assembly, tasked with strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights worldwide. These rights are established by bodies such as The Charter of the United Nations, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Human Rights Laws and Treaties. Established by the UN General Assembly Resolution 60/251 in 2006, the Council's mandate encompasses key responsibilities:

- **Promotion of Human Rights:** The Council is mandated to promote universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for everyone, without distinction of any kind.
- **Addressing Violations:** It is responsible for addressing situations of human rights violations, particularly gross and systematic violations, and making recommendations to improve these conditions.
- **Forum for Dialogue:** The UNHRC provides a platform for dialogue among member states on various human rights issues, facilitating discussions that can lead to resolutions aimed at upholding human rights standards.
- **Special Procedures:** The Council has established mechanisms known as "special procedures," which include independent experts and working groups that monitor specific human rights issues or country situations. These experts report on their findings and make recommendations to the Council.
- **Universal Periodic Review (UPR):** The UNHRC conducts the UPR process, reviewing the human rights records of all UN member states. This mechanism promotes accountability and encourages states to improve their human rights practices.
- **Recommendations for Improvement:** Through its sessions, the UNHRC adopts resolutions that call upon states to take specific actions to uphold human rights and protect vulnerable populations.



# INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA

Challenging the crux of the UNHRC's purpose, extrajudicial killings and ethnic cleansings are closely intertwined and unfortunately, ever-present issues that have become especially relevant in the light of situations that have recently gained prominence in the media. From Sudan to China, the persistence of such a troubling issue has become a blot on attempts to preserve human rights throughout the world, hence, bringing us to GWHJMUN UNHRC's agenda at hand.

## *Extrajudicial Killings or Executions:*

Extrajudicial killings or executions are instances where entities in official positions of authority intentionally kill persons without a legal framework backing said killing. These killings can be enacted either by public entities such as government authorities and their armed forces or private entities such as militias, death squads, and similar non-state actors often targeting political opponents and marginalised groups. Furthermore, another glaring point is impunity arising from these killings due to them being tied to entities with authority.

Due to their nature, finding a relatively accurate estimate of the absolute number of lives lost or the impact created is often an onerous process that's sadly often out of the question. While innocence can be a subjective term, there have been far too many cases where targets of these killings have been persons uninvolved in the conflicts those enacting the killings attempt to tie them to, especially in the case of the extremely unnecessary loss of life of children, time and again, be it in Myanmar or the Philippines.

These killings are usually enabled by:

- Ethnic, religious, and racial discrimination
- Political instability and authoritarian suppression
- Impunity and poor law enforcement and accountability



# INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA

## *Ethnic Cleansings:*

Ethnic cleansings are instances when ethnical homogeneity is attempted to be created by the use of often violent means to expel a population belonging to a specific racial, ethnic, or religious group. While ethnic cleansing may frequently be synonymous with genocide, it is important to note that expulsion from a region does not equate to the elimination of a group which is what genocide attempts to achieve. One such infamous example is that of the rampant and ongoing offensive Israel has brought upon the Gaza Strip.

## *Their Impact:*

Extrajudicial killings and ethnic cleansings blatantly and violently undermine attempts at global cooperation and often violate various legally binding documents such as those that make up the International Bill of Human Rights, ICRED, and CEDAW, as well as documents that aren't legally binding. Adding on to this, such events can contribute to a growth in refugee flows to neighboring countries, mass displacements, and other humanitarian crises, such is the case with Egypt which hosts over 790,000 refugees, primarily from Sudan and Syria.

## *Attempts to Directly Tackle the Issue:*

By virtue of the nature of extrajudicial killings, many documents and resolutions generally relating to human rights and the protection of human life can be considered to cover this issue. However, in particular, the HRC appoints a Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions, a mandate established in 1982 and renewed most recently in 2023. In addition, the Minnesota Protocol, last revised in 2016, acts as a manual for investigating such killings. Additionally, the UN Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions is another document of note that was recommended by the ECOSOC back in 1989.



# DEFINITIONS

## Extrajudicial Killings

- The intentional killing of individuals by state agents or other actors without legal process or judicial oversight.

## Vulnerable Communities

- Groups or populations at greater risk of discrimination or harm due to systemic inequalities, economic factors or marginalization. Examples include refugees, ethnic minorities, women and indigenous peoples.

## Arbitrary Arrests

- Arrests carried out without evidence, legal justification, or adherence to due process.

## Marginalised Regions

- Areas neglected economically, socially or politically, often due to geographic remoteness or systemic discrimination. Such regions typically lack access to essential services.

## Crimes Against Humanity

- Widespread or systematic attacks against civilian populations, including acts such as murder, enslavement, torture or extermination.
- This is defined in the ICC Rome Statute

## Autonomous Regions

- Geographical areas granted a degree of self-governance or political autonomy, typically within a sovereign state. This is done based on the principle of self determination



# DEFINITIONS

## Due Process

- A fundamental legal principle ensuring that individuals are afforded fair treatment through a legitimate legal system before being deprived of life, liberty, or property. It encompasses rights like a fair trial, legal representation etc

## Ethnic Cleansing

- The persistent and systematic removal of ethnic or religious groups from a specific territory through forcing displacement, violence or other measures. This has been seen to be done to create a homogenous population of a religion, race etc



# LEGALITIES

## Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

- Although the UDHR is not a legally binding document, it is a cornerstone interpreting fundamental human rights. It was adopted by the UNGA in 1948 and has 30 articles which lay out the inherent rights and freedoms that are applicable to all individuals regardless of gender, race, nationality etc
- Some notable articles from the declaration include:
- Article 3: Right to Life
- Article 7: Equality Before the Law
- Article 10: Right to a Fair Trial
- The full document is linked in the reference links section

## International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

- A legally binding document adopted by UNGA in 1976. It aims to protect the civil and political Rights of all individuals within the jurisdiction of state parties. It established a Human Rights Committee which oversees the implementation of the ICCPR
- Notable articles include:
- Article 2(3): Right to an Effective Remedy
- Article 6: Right to Life
- Article 9: Right to Liberty and Security of Person
- The full document is linked in the reference links section

## International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

- Legally binding human rights instrument whose aim is to promote understanding between all races and have countries implement measures and frameworks to eradicate all forms of racial discrimination. Some of its important articles include:
- Article 2: State Obligations to Eliminate Racial Discrimination
- Article 5: Equal Rights for All
- Article 6: Right to Effective Remedy
- The full document is linked in the reference links section



# LEGALITIES

## UNGA Resolution 77/218 (Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions)

Adopted on December 16, 2022

- Some of its notable recommendations to Member States include:
- Conducting impartial investigations into all suspected cases of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
- Reviewing and aligning their domestic practices and policies with their international obligations
- Recognizing the International Criminal Court(ICC) and cooperating with them in gathering evidence, enforcement of sentences etc
- The resolution is linked in the reference links section

## ECOSOC Resolution 1982/35(Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions)

- The resolution calls for the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, who would investigate and report on violations of the right to life and arbitrary killings around the world.
- The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been extended several times and the most recent resolution about it is UNHRC resolution 53/04 in June 2023.

## Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC):

It provides a framework for prosecuting individuals responsible for these crimes at the international level. Some of its important articles include:

- Article 7: Defines crimes against humanity
- Article 25: Individual criminal responsibility
- Article 28: Establishes command responsibility
- The full document is linked in the reference links section

## Relevant ICC Cases

- The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo (2008)
- The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda (2013)
- The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga(2014)



# CASE STUDIES

## Myanmar

- The Rohingya are a stateless predominantly Muslim ethnic group. They live mainly in Rakhine State, bordered on the west by the Indian Ocean and northwards by Bangladesh.
- The community has suffered from discrimination and systematic denial of rights such as movement, education and accessibility to health care.
- The campaign against the Rohingya by the Myanmar military, known as the Tatmadaw, was embarked upon in view of ARSA's attacks on police outposts in late 2016. The military's operations soon escalated into widespread violence.
- Some of these refugees had undertaken treacherous journeys to Bangladesh or all the way to Indonesia and Malaysia by sea.
- The Cox Bazaar in Bangladesh is 1/3 comprised of Rohingya refugees and extremely overcrowded, creating a challenge for the security agencies to investigate cases of violence and extrajudicial killings.
- This is perhaps one of the best-known examples of religiously based ethnic cleansing, and it is up for a serious consideration comparing it to genocide.

## China

- Xinjiang, in the northwest of China, is home to the Uyghurs, a Turkic ethnicity whose majority adheres to Islam.
- According to the Chinese government, policies in Xinjiang are just anti-terrorism and anti-extremism efforts to which it points out violence incidents happening within this area as proofs.
- "Strike Hard Campaign Against Violent Terrorism" is a program initiated by the Chinese government in May 2014 as an official effort to fight terrorism, extremism and separatism within the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.
- More than a million Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities are estimated to be kept behind locks in China in what they refer to as "vocational training centre".



# CASE STUDIES

- On July 2019, over two dozen governments submitted a letter to the president of the Human Rights Council, asking "meaningful access" for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to Xinjiang.
- In retaliation, the Chinese government wrote a counter-letter signed by 50 countries such as Iran, North Korea, Saudi Arabia, etc, as well.
- States have also considered pursuing relevant criminal cases under the principle of universal jurisdiction.

## **Afghanistan**

- Hazara people are Shia Muslims where there have been systemic racism and attacks against the ethnic group that progressively got worse as the Taliban took over
- There have been massive killing sprees and bomb-blasts which targeted Hazaras. There have also been attacks on mosques and schools.
- Tajik, Uzbek and Turkmen people have also experienced ethnically-targeted violence within specific regions during periods of conflict.
- The Taliban security forces have used disproportionate force to quell women demonstrating against Taliban policies, and arrested certain female demonstrators without justification and for hours or even days.
- The Taliban forces carried out killings and enforced disappearances of former government officials and security members.
- A report released in August 2023 by the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan states there have been 218 extrajudicial killings, 14 enforced disappearances and more than 144 instances of torture and mistreatment of detainees since August 2021.

## **Phillipines**

- There has been a long standing War on Drugs in the Philippines. This was initiated by the current president, Rodrigo Duterte and started in 2016.



# CASE STUDIES

- It is one of the most controversial uses of extrajudicial killing and wherein it is the international community's perspective that there is a significant effect on the local communities, especially in the most marginalized ones.
- When President Ferdinand Marcos Jr came to power in 2022, he promised to put an end to this spree of state-sanctioned killings of alleged drug users and sellers and focus on rehabilitation instead.
- The ICC opened an inquiry in 2021 on the alleged crimes against the humanity of the Philippines with its war on drugs.

## Israel

- Palestinians, mainly the ones in Occupied Palestinian Territories including the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem, form a vulnerable community frequently impacted by extrajudicial killings
- It has also been reported that Israeli forces are using a tactic referred to as the "Shoot-to-Kill" policy on civilians which is a violent breach of the right to due process
- In 2018, the United Nations Human Rights Council established an independent commission to investigate alleged human rights violations in Gaza, particularly during the "Great March of Return" protests, where over 200 Palestinians were killed, including medics and journalists.



# **QARMA (QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER**

- What systemic political, social, or economic conditions perpetuate the occurrence of extrajudicial killings against vulnerable communities, and how can they be addressed?
- What strategies and provisions are necessary to guarantee the rehabilitation, restitution, and equitable access to justice for communities impacted by extrajudicial killings?
- What mechanisms can be implemented to ensure accountability for those responsible for extrajudicial killings, particularly when the perpetrators include state actors, law enforcement, or armed non-state entities?
- How can preventive frameworks and mechanisms be developed or strengthened to mitigate the risk of future extrajudicial killings, with a focus on safeguarding high-risk regions?
- What specific indicators or criteria should be used to determine whether an instance of mass violence or targeting constitutes ethnic cleansing?
- How can existing bodies such as the International Criminal Court (ICC) and regional human rights courts be supported to address these crimes effectively?
- What measures can be implemented to ensure that states cooperate with UN investigations and judicial processes without political interference and how can the international community address situations where state sovereignty is invoked to obstruct investigations and interventions?
- What steps should be taken to ensure the protection and empowerment of vulnerable minority groups in conflict zones and authoritarian regimes?
- How can governments be incentivized or compelled to strengthen domestic policies that safeguard the rights of minorities?



## REFERENCE LINKS

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR):

- <https://www.ohchr.org/en/human-rights/universal-declaration/translations/english>
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR):

- <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination:

- <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-convention-elimination-all-forms-racial>

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW):

- <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/cedaw.pdf>

UNGA Resolution 77/218 (Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions):

- <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n22/762/56/pdf/n2276256.pdf>

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC):

- <https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/2024-05/Rome-Statute-eng.pdf>

Other Relevant Links:

- <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-executions>
- <https://press.un.org/en/2007/gashc3895.doc.htm>
- <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/12/myanmar-un-experts-urge-course-correction-civilian-deaths-exceed-6000>
- <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/10/7-october-un-experts-call-end-violence-and-accountability-after-year-human>
- <https://www.ohchr.org/en/media-centre/news-situation-occupied-palestinian-territory-israel-and-lebanon>
- <https://www.reuters.com/article/world/special-report-police-describe-kill-rewards-staged-crime-scenes-in-dutertes-idUSKBN17K1NK/>
- <https://www.hrw.org/report/2021/04/19/break-their-lineage-break-their-roots/chinas-crimes-against-humanity-targeting>
- <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/08/international-community-must-not-normalise-taliban-rule-afghanistan>
- <https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/07/07/afghanistan-taliban-execute-disappear-alleged-militants>



# FORMATTING DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

**Format of a draft resolution:**

Title of Draft Resolution

**Committee Name**

**Committee Agenda**

**Sponsors:** (maximum number provided by Chair)

**Signatories:** (minimum number provided by Chair)

Preambulatory Clauses

Preambulatory Clause Operative Word.... Preambulatory clause ,

Operative Clauses

Operative Clause Operative Word ... operative clause:

- a. Subpart 1,
- b. Subpart 2;



**Notes:**

List of clause key words:<https://www.wisemee.com/preambulatory-and-operative-clauses/>

- You must ensure the key word is under the mandate of the committee (ex. GA committees can't use "demands")

There will be a minimum number of preambulatory and operative clauses provided

There is no maximum number of subparts for an operative clause



# FORMATTING DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

## Exemplar Draft Resolution:

Resolution GA/3/1.1

**General Assembly Third Committee**

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, [use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; [use semicolons to separate operative clauses]

2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;

3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;

4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;

5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and

7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. [end resolutions with a period]